

in chains along the veins of the underside of the leaves. These soon hatch and the young larvae feed on the foliage, often being most numerous in the central parts of the plants, and doing much damage there before attacking the outer leaves. The foliage in many a plantation is almost entirely destroyed, only the main veins and the fruits being left. There are two broods in a year, the larvae of the second appearing about the time the currants are ripening. When the larvae are full grown they enter the ground and make earthen cocoons. The winter is spent in there.

Means of Control.—Fortunately this pest is easily controlled by spraying with arsenicals. The first application should be with 2 pounds of Arsenate of lead to 40 gallons of diluted lime-sulphur, or of Bordeaux mixture applied just before the

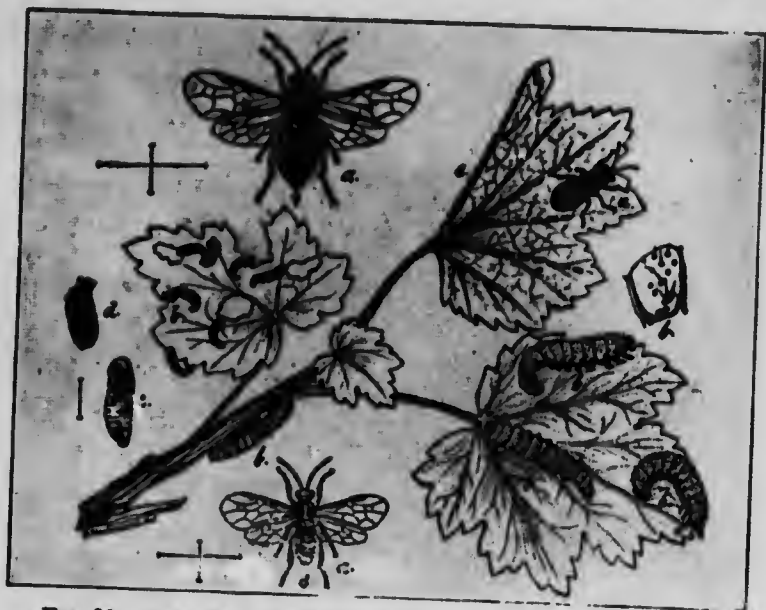


FIG 20.—Imported Currant Worm: (a) Female and male adults enlarged (the lines to the left show the natural size); (b) larvae, those to the left immature, the others about mature; (c) pupa enlarged; (d) cocoon formed in the soil; (e) eggs laid on under surface of leaf. (After Luger.)

blossoms appear and repeated soon after the fruit is set. See to it that all the inner and lower leaves are covered. The lime-sulphur or Bordeaux is added to control diseases. If the second brood is seen to be present, hellebore, 1 ounce to 1 gallon of water, should at once be used. The hellebore should be fresh, as it loses strength if exposed to the air. It is unsafe to use arsenicals on the fruit at this stage.

THE IMPORTED CURRANT BORER (*Aegeria tipuliformis*).—Most currant and, to a lesser extent, gooseberry plantations are attacked by a borer which works in the canes, especially in the larger ones. Affected canes not infrequently become sickly and in the following season die. The borer is the white larva of a clear-winged moth about half an inch in length, blackish in color with several narrow yellow bands around the body. It looks somewhat like a wasp. In Ontario the moths appear in June and may often be seen in considerable numbers on the leaves. They lay eggs in the axils of the leaves or on any little opening on the canes and the young larvae on hatching bore into the pith where they feed till full grown.